Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVI. **Philadelphia, July 1, 1837.** **Whole No. 831.**

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

OCEAN.

Sons of the waters! in the silent hour
When first I look upon these—first behold
My broad spread waters—no dark cloud dar hol'r
As dat closed over other—among the species bold
Of those who searching for their idol gold,
Few on thy bosom—but the glorious sun
Was seeming forth, as though he would enfold
Thee with his rays of brightness. There were none
Of things created—save from thee thy palm of beauty won.

Save that I look upon thee, there are storms
And gradiental tempest in the darkened sky,
Or clouds are piled in a fantastic form
Of terror and of grandeur—and more nigh
Thy waters loom, and like a spirit dry,
Would to the skies, and seem to mock the Gods!
An intervals, comes gushing from on high,
Showers of rain, and foaming breakers dash,
And in the pennant of the storm are heard
The shrieks for help and mercy, that arise
From yonder bark—whose prayers are now preferred
To the pale orb that rides the vex'd skies,
By tongues albeit unused to prayer or praise—the
vessel flies
With swollen sail, and reckless of her rending grave,
She strikes the rock—the last hope lingering dies,
As earthly power that gallant bark may save—
Low sinks he in the depths of the deep foaming wave.

W.

WALTER ERRICK.

BY THE REV. MRS. NORTON.

It was on board the Alphonse that I learnt the story of this unfortunate man. He was first cast there; and, though exceedingly unpopular amongst his messmates, there was something about him which excited my interest. He was a short, thick man, with a dark, sallow face, and a singularly grave countenance, which circumstance had probably obtained him among his companions the name of the Judge. He was, however, neither morose or forbidding in his general manner; on the contrary, when a faint gleam of something like pleasure stole over his features, they were decidedly prepossessing; and melancholy, rather than gloomy, seemed to me to be their habitual cast. I always found myself one of the number of those who sought him; and, as I walked up and down the deck of the Alphonse, I repeated so often to myself, "That man is literary," that I was at last induced to put the monotonous voyage, I came to have but one person whom I gradually obtained complete superior over me, to hear the story from himself. I do not describe to you the burning intensity of my curiosity on the subject. Night after day, night after night, I repeated, almost with feverish longing, "Shall I ever hear Walter Errick's story?" I really think that, at that period, I would have consented to lose an arm or a leg, if the loss could have been a blessing to me, and I am sure that the desire increased in proportion as the likelihood of satisfying it diminished. A thousand times over on the point of addressing him, of telling him my interest he had inspired; but the cold gravity, the inaccessible air of his melancholy countenance awed me: his was not a sorrow of the heart, which could be relieved by unbosoming himself to a consolatory friend; it was a sorrow over the waste of the past, which all the kindness of the present could not atone for. At last, I determined to make the effort, and when it took place!

My wish was at last gratified. Walter Errick, who had been a clergyman, obliged me to address him by his former profession, as I thought he could not listen without emotion to the penitent sinner. For some days he was delicious, and during that time he had begged me to read to him. I ran over one day, and of the scenes of his childhood, fancied himself in the shade of the lime tree, with his head resting on my hand and gone fondly into my boyish recollections, when he suddenly closed the book, and, without speaking at all. One night, after sitting as a stupor for some time, he roused himself, and looked for something to read. After a few moments' pause, he inquired how long it was probable I should live? I told him, smilingly, that I hoped that there was no certainty of his death,—that he might, and in all probability would, recover.—"Recover!" he said, "I do not wish it, and I will prevent it: it is the plague of the body and the soul. Oh! that I had died in my boyhood, ere, suddenly seizing my arm, he exclaimed, 'I have a great wish to say something to you, Sir, before I go. You have brought me this year; you have watched me—suspected me,—and I have given you the best feeling my heart has to offer. I would have done, and when you looked at me so kindly and so earnestly as you now do, I felt that my forehead swelled and throbbed, and my heart grew giddy. Sir, I could not sleep for that look! I knew you should hear all—you! and that was it happened that no one but you ever guessed what I had done.' At that moment I confess I felt almost in the state of the wretched man of whom I described: every nerve in my body thrilled, the drops stood on my brow. I did not speak, however; and, after some time, he continued.

'I was born in a little fishing hut, at the back of Isle of Wight. I believe my father would still be only been a farmer; but distresses had come upon him, and, under the pressure of want, he had been connected himself with a gang of smugglers, who carried on successful plunder in that part of the island. I was then a boy, but I accompanied all the expeditions, and was with him the night he was shot by the King's officers, and I was in the boat in which he was standing into the sea; after the struggle was over, two men looked for his body and brought it in, another fetched a surgeon, but the wound was of little consequence, but the time he had been in the water precluded all possibility of his recovery. My mother was thus left with my self and a younger brother,—with no means of subsistence but the precarious ones of smuggling, or making fishing-nets, and selling shells and weeds to those whose curiosity and leisure brought to the beach. One of these, a gentleman, took a few months' fancy to me, he inquired how long it was probable I should live? I answered, carelessly, that I hoped that there was no certainty of his death,—that he might, and in all probability would, recover.—"I would live," he said, "if I could, but I feel I cannot live: it is the plague of the body and the soul. Oh! that I had died in my boyhood, ere, suddenly seizing my arm, he exclaimed, 'I have a great wish to say something to you, Sir, before I go. You have brought me this year; you have watched me—suspected me,—and I have given you the best feeling my heart has to offer. I would have done, and when you looked at me so kindly and so earnestly as you now do, I felt that my forehead swelled and throbbed, and my heart grew giddy. Sir, I could not sleep for that look! I knew you should hear all—you! and that was it happened that no one but you ever guessed what I had done.' At that moment I confess I felt almost in the state of the wretched man of whom I described: every nerve in my body thrilled, the drops stood on my brow. I did not speak, however; and, after some time, he continued.

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JUNE 1, 1837.

Banks and Loan Companies.—A correspondent comes with great severity, because some of this Banks will not discount on equity paper of the Incorporated Loan Companies. He states that the law in the chief authority in these matters, inasmuch as under the existing condition of things, they are compelled to act in connection, to take the notes of the Loan Companies, which he describes as quite as good as those of most of the Banks. We are incorrect, if even when the suspension of specie payments first took place, and there was a great run upon the banks, and the Banks refused to discount for Loanmas with regard to small change, they were not justified in the course of the Directors, as sanctioned by the Loan Companies. But now, having passed the crisis, the Banks are determined to push through, and suspend them in their hour of peril. They, to say the least, is ungrateful. The Loan Companies are our friends, and influential ones, and we think it would be better for both parties as well as the public at large, if some satisfactory arrangement could be effected into between them and the Banks.—*Public Ledger.*

The following, from the Fulton Gazette of Saturday, certainly exhibits in the strongest light the value and importance of our position and advantages, and prove conclusively that our prospects for advancement and prosperity are such as to be solid and permanent founding office. In times like the present it is indeed remarkable that property can command such high prices.

"*Sunset Falls against the Canoe.*—The great sale of real estate which has been for some time past advertised, has taken place this week, and has turned out to the astonishment of all who have witnessed it. We had fancy are different from prices. That could be sold, we verily believe, in any other place in the Union at the present time. Wherever else real estate has been carried to price, it is not here. No, our position is too good and began to be too well understood, either to fear and experience any depreciation. The following statement of facts will fully bear us out in this:

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THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

We understand that the Board of Navy Commissioners, referred to in our last paper as having been appointed in relation to the Exploring Expedition, consists of Commodore Chauncey, Morris, Warrington, Patterson, and Wadsworth. One of the subjects of inquiry which we understand to be referred to this very able Board is, whether the force assigned for the Pacific station by the late Executive can be reduced consistently with the objects of the Expedition.

As connected with this subject, we may mention having observed marching through the city, on Tuesday last, for parade and exercise, a fine body of Marines, under Lieut. Col. Broom, the whole detachment intended for the service of the Exploring Expedition and the Pacific station. A part of them are to go round Cape Horn, say, in the steamer Columbia, to be in readiness for the sailing of the Exploring squadron.—*Nat. Intel.*

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Steam in the Astor House.—There are many more wonders under the sun than one or other dreams of, and a guest at the Astor House, who is eating the cold chicken, the ice cream, and seeing the fine things of the world, little suppose that there is down yours, in the cellar, under ground, a monster engine, with iron arms, brain, tongue or cars, hands or feet, who is doing a miracle of magic, for the genie of steam—the house—ironing clothes in one place, washing in another—planing others here—cooking victuals, and now pumping upon eight to ten thousand gallons per day, and throwing much of it even to the sixth story! The maids in the wash room use it for their clothes, as well as to cook them—and there is a rail-road there too to move the clothes about—and the cook says that it will cook all sorts of vegetables, from cabbage to potatoes. Indeed so far as the latest report goes, so that is chamber-maid, waiter-waiting-man, and dinner. Another part of it is a coffee grinder, clothes ironer, bathing-room boy, &c. And yet he has the capacity to do a thousand other things—can saw wood—can grind corn or flour, saw boards, row, paddle, or do anything, or almost anything you ask him to do.

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MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

Capt. Freeman, of schooner Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine, has communicated to us a recent and most glaring outrage committed by the Mexican authorities at Tobasco. We give the facts, almost in the words of the statement to us.

He sailed for Tobasco from New York, on the 25th March, in ballast, with only two small cases of medicines for a physician there, and cleared at that port, taking these two special manifests, duly certified by the Mexican consul here. Arrived April 18th, delivered his three general manifests, to the boarding officer, who asked that the cases should remain on board till he heard from the town of Tobasco. Meantime, Capt. F. discharged his ballast, and took in a cargo of logwood, which employed him five days. He then went to Tobasco to clear, taking the cases by consent of the boarding officer, delivered them at the custom house—was then ordered to report before the Alcalde, Don Felipe Grepeza, who told him that his vessel was libelled and condemned to pay the sum of 1,000 ps. in Spanish—which was translated by the foreigner's clerk, and was an acknowledgment that the vessel had been illegally and justly condemned after trial. He refused to sign, and was threatened with imprisonment. The alcalde ordered him to appear again at 4 o'clock, which he did, in company with the U. S. consul, Mr. Colman. The same paper was again presented to Capt. F. and he was again threatened if he not to sign it. The consul insisted why the vessel was condemned, and was told it was based on the manifest, which was false, and on the answer. The consul asked if Captain Freeman had been heard in examination, and was answered no—that there was nothing against him but the manifest, and that he must sign, or that there was an informality in his manifest.—What that informality was did not appear. An officer and guard were on board the next day, took possession of the vessel, drove the crew on shore, and kept them there a week, and has turned out to the astonishment of all who have witnessed it. We had fancy are different from prices. That could be sold, we verily believe, in any other place in the Union at the present time. Wherever else real estate has been carried to price, it is not here. No, our position is too good and began to be too well understood, either to fear and experience any depreciation. The following statement of facts will fully bear us out in this:

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FLORIDA.

Letter from Florida.—Captain De L'Agnel of the ordnance corps, who arrived at Tallahassee from Garey's Ferry, on the 18th inst. furnishes the editor of the Georgian, later advices from Florida, than those in the weeks of the arrival published that the Indian war was about to terminate.

He says that it is true that Micanopy, Jumper, and others had left Tampa previous to the 14th inst. but their departure had not induced a suspicion on the part of the officers of the army that the intention of the Indians to surrender had sent back a horse and some borrowed property, since he left Tampa. Letters had also been received, by which it appears that the Indians, in the absence of their chiefs, took in a peaceable manner, which they mistook for the usual one.

Micanopy, it is said, sent word to General Jesup, that "he had a strait tongue"—implying that he would keep his engagements.

The report of a number of states having been sent to the Creek Indians is premature.

Gen. Jesup was at Tampa Bay on the 14th. He had with him about 1,700 Indians in their crops. He merely cautioned the inhabitants to be on the alert in case of partial aggression on the part of the Indians. The Cavallo Canal still have been attacked as was reported. It was a plantation of a man named Allen on account of its unhealthy location, and the garrison removed to Fort Alabama.

Major Gates has been assigned to the command of the troops at Micanopy and its vicinity.

Texas.—An impression prevails that Mexico contains a large army ready to invade and conquer Texas. To show that there is no probability of such a thing, we state that a gentleman in the following from Matamoros of a very late date:

"The impression is that it appears will be suspended until next year. The cause appears that Mexico could not raise the necessary funds for that object; but it is my opinion the troops were rather unwilling to move in that quarter. The most serious part of the matter is that the war is indefinitely postponed! The Mexicans force here is very inconsiderable, and the Texans will be no danger to the consignees, and they had to pay for the vessel remain in the town of Tobasco. Mexicans. Capt. Freeman says he can now having arrived on board the Halcyon. The part of Tobasco is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden. sailing of the Halcyon, which was May 18.—American country are and very strong, and are well supplied with arms and ammunition. An officer and guard were on board the next day, took possession of the vessel, drove the crew on shore, and kept them there a week, and has turned out to the astonishment of all who have witnessed it. We had fancy are different from prices. That could be sold, we verily believe, in any other place in the Union at the present time. Wherever else real estate has been carried to price, it is not here. No, our position is too good and began to be too well understood, either to fear and experience any depreciation. The following statement of facts will fully bear us out in this:

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Price of Produce most come down.—We are paying enormously for the necessaries of life. The following extract is from the Cincinnati Commercial Herald. That paper does not vouch for their accuracy, but says that rumors of similar import were current in that city.

"There is a strong and deep-laid opposition and combination to depress the prices of produce. Houston, and the purpose has been openly avowed to accomplish it. This combination is to be made, however, I think doubtful. There has been a combination to purchase up all the pork which he is severely handled, quite stripped of his laurels received at San Jacinto, and displayed, as I think, little of the soldier. It makes no matter; the pamphlet shows him to be not to be deserving of office he is fond of.

"The city of Houston, it is said, a falling faster than it has ever risen, and the same is starting at any price they will bring—and that contracts for land have been made which would have been expected by reflecting, intelligent men; that a place without scarce any natural advantages, and in the midst of a sickly region, can maintain it, it certainly not to be expected that it will ever be a place of any consequence. We shall be sorry if it should be the scenes, as we fear it will, through unparity, of lessening confidence in Texas.

HORRID MURDER.

A Mobile paper slightly mentioned, some two weeks since, the murder of a family of five persons, two women and children, by a party of whites, in Washington county, Miss. There appears no doubt as to the truth of the rumor. The horrid tale is confirmed in the Pensacola Gazette of the 10th inst. by the following letter from Archibald Reynolds.

Your narrative in relation to the murder of the twelve women and children, proves to be correct. On my arrival at Gainesville I considered it obliged to pass the place where the murderous deed was committed. The house is more than fifteen feet to diameter—I naturely examined the place—and am firmly of the opinion that the deed was committed by persons who entered like cattle, and such was the opinion of the United States Indians.

The shrieks of the poor children were distinctly heard in a field about a quarter of a mile. Nothing was committed—the murderers must have been satisfied with their work, and at the other a stone weighing about 50 pounds, securely fastened, he jumped from Boston South Bridge into the water, a fall of more than eighty feet deep, in the presence of a number of spectators. While under water he commenced to address himself as a female, and then he made an appearance above water, and appeared above water once or twice, supposed by most of the spectators for the purpose of taking breath, but by others he appeared to be struggling. After having dispersed for some time, the spectators returned to the bridge, and were about to go off, and took measures to bring him up. He was got out in about twenty minutes lifeless, and endeavors were made to resuscitate him, but without success. Some one of his arms was found thrust through a woman's gown, and the rest of the garment was entangled around the rope. It is said that he was a native of Scotland, and is a native and distinguished character, he became exhausted and perished.

The Indiana editors recently held a convention of their own at Indianapolis for the purpose of forming themselves into an association for the protection of their interests. The proceedings reflect honor on the Indiana press in that they have resolved to uphold the character and dignity of the profession, and have declared against the determination to contend immorality, anarchy, destruction and disorder! In addition to this they denounce all personalities and altercations; never to resort to the use of and duel, and to refuse the prospectuses of Eastern journals but as advertising sheets. They denounce licentious liquors, falsehood, vulgar language, &c. They resolve to endeavor to supply no apprentices of others without the approbation of their masters, and to employ no intemperate workmen, &c. There are fifty-five printers in the state.

Police. SATURDAY.—Involuntary Self-Incrimination—Arrest of a Boston Fugitive.—A man from Boston, named Ivory Jones, was arrested in this city by constable Lucas, on a warrant issued by the Governor of Massachusetts, charged with obtaining from the Boston Bank, by means of checks at Boston, by false pretences, goods to the amount of $6,000. Jones, it seems, had calculated a report at the police that he pocket was to be made for a trunk, and that he had taken on board the steamboat. He offered $600 for the trunk, but the officers refused to entertain. One of the gentlemen of the police, however, went on board, and let him out on receiving the *quid pro quo*. He was then in the shape of a bank bill against the culprit. He was afterwards arrested by Mr. Fountain at the door of the court and lodged in the jail on a visit on Friday.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

A Sign.—At Rochester, a few days since, a Mr. Richardson was sued for passing, or offering, a two dollar bills issued by the Bank of Utica. The suit was for the penalty imposed by law.—The bill was sent to Albany, and the Bank discharged the jury in favor of the defendant on the legal question—but the Bank of Utica has been ordered to show that the bills were issued in violation of the charter, that they are ignorant of the act, and that, that the plaintiff's declaration is defective in not setting forth that section of the act which declares that no bill of any party rendered a verdict for the defendant where the corporation pleads that the bill is not genuine. Thus the plaintiff took's stking by his own petard. There was, and is, a great deal of feeling among the auditors, of giving him a pumping, but the decision was not acted upon.

WASHINGTON.

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The Wandering Piper, in passing through this city on his way to New York, received, in an unguarded moment, a hundred dollar bill on the Bank of the United States. It is given, the donor says, as he had understood the Piper had not defrayed his expenses in traversing the State.—*Phil. inq. paper.*

Really, this anonymous donor must have been generous as a lone to know what to do with his superfluous money! Are there no real objects of charity in the city of brotherly love? No widows, orphans, once worthy widows work, or consumers of poverty, to that they cannot work?

UNION VALLEY, May 1, 1837.

"We have gloomy times in this neighborhood. We are literally surrounded by Indians, their spies have been discovered in different parts of this neighborhood. An Indian was seen yesterday at M'Lean's, another was seen yesterday at West Union. Since the commencement of their murdering exertions, have discovered fresh signs over Sandy Creek yesterday morning, and from the appearance of the tracks they made, they suppose there must be a great number of them. We found three of the tracks of the men that were massacred by the Indians on Gum Creek. The day before we found them we had an engagement with the Indians on Gum Creek, about a mile and a half from where the murder was committed, and killed one and took two prisoners, one of the prisoners was a squaw. The other was a boy about nine years old. The squaw and boy have been under my charge and in charge and carried her home with him, and the boy after she got away from him. She is able to give the Indians much information concerning their movements. Since the murdering passed directly through it, it will be to the Indians an efficient guide.

"I think it will require an army and a summer's campaign to get the Indians out of Wisconsin. Nothing shall be neglected by the gentleman who was with Welborn in the great fight with the Indians on Gum Creek. The Indians said after have been attacked as was reported. It was a plantation of a man named Allen on account of its unhealthy location, and the garrison removed to Fort Alabama.

Major Gates has been assigned to the command of the troops at Micanopy and its vicinity.

Texas.—An impression prevails that Mexico contains a large army ready to invade and conquer Texas. To show that there is no probability of such a thing, we state that a gentleman in the following from Matamoros of a very late date:

"The impression is that it appears that the war will be suspended until next year. The cause appears that Mexico could not raise the necessary funds for that object; but it is my opinion the troops were rather unwilling to move in that quarter. The most serious part of the matter is that the war is indefinitely postponed! The Mexican force here is very inconsiderable, and the Texans will be no danger to the consignees, and they had to pay for the vessel remain in the town of Tobasco. Mexicans. Capt. Freeman says he can now having arrived on board the Halcyon. The part of Tobasco is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden. sailing of the Halcyon, which was May 18.—American country are and very strong, and are well supplied with arms and ammunition. An officer and guard were on board the next day, took possession of the vessel, drove the crew on shore, and kept them there a week, and has turned out to the astonishment of all who have witnessed it. We had fancy are different from prices. That could be sold, we verily believe, in any other place in the Union at the present time. Wherever else real estate has been carried to price, it is not here. No, our position is too good and began to be too well understood, either to fear and experience any depreciation. The following statement of facts will fully bear us out in this:

There were sold 30 shares of water power, at an average price of $948 per share. The Stone Mill was sold for $5,150—and 100 town lots were sold from $150 to $950. Lots on the second row sold for upwards of $500. The purchasers were men, many of them, of wealth and capital, men who have bought, not with a view to speculate, but to improve. Here are the mechanical and manufacturing powers, and now the prospect is fair for their improvement.

Melancholy and Singular Event.—The house of Mr. Gay, in New Lebanon, Columbia county, about a mile from the Presbyterian church, was entirely consumed by fire on the afternoon of the 3d ult., and we regret to add that the aged mother of Mr. Gay, who was infirm and sick, and had not left her chamber for years old, lost their lives. The circumstances attending this occurrence are of a most extraordinary than melancholy. It is supposed that the fire originated from the sparks communicated of feathers, which had been taken from a bed on which Mrs. Gay died a few days previous. The feathers had been set on fire, and spread in a close room to dry; and a little son of Mr. Gay, about four years old, was observed that they were hot. The first that was discovered of the fire, was the flames issuing from the house, and the neighbours were there in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes but not in time to save the lives of the old lady or the child; a few bones were found partly consumed, in the room adjacent to the one in which the feathers had been placed.—*Albany Argus.*

Boston, June 31.—An occurrence of a novel character took place in the bay this morning last, which has before been briefly spoken of. Christopher Jones, an Englishman by birth, and wards of 40 years of age, who, we understand, had been attached to the Equestrian department of the Boston Theatre, and formerly by Cooke's company, undertook to perform a feat, which it is said he had often done before, a quarter of a mile. Setting from one of the wharves, he commenced swimming, and when about half way across, he jumped from his back, and at the other a stone weighing about 50 pounds, securely fastened, he jumped from Boston South Bridge into the water, a fall of more than eighty feet deep, in the presence of a number of spectators. While under water he commenced to address himself as a female, and then he made an appearance above water, and appeared above water once or twice, supposed by most of the spectators for the purpose of taking breath, but by others he appeared to be struggling. After having dispersed for some time, the spectators returned to the bridge, and were about to go off, and took measures to bring him up. He was got out in about twenty minutes lifeless, and endeavors were made to resuscitate him, but without success. Some one of his arms was found thrust through a woman's gown, and the rest of the garment was entangled around the rope. It is said that he was a native of Scotland, and is a native and distinguished character, he became exhausted and perished.

From San Jose, Costarica.—Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—The Times gives an account of a visit to the Isthmus of Panama, dated April 17. Manuel Aconia and Juan Rafael Mora, are the Presidential candidates and Lieutenant Governor of the State. Lake Nicaragua is to be connected with the Atlantic by engineers; also, they are examining the isthmus separating it from the Pacific, and the river Tipitapa is to be connected with the lake. The West India Steam Ship Company have contracted to bring China, one day, by steam packets, within 20 days of New York. The Panama R. R. Company got March 15, in the federal city of San Jose, and let him out on receiving the *quid pro quo*, for the shape of a bank bill against the culprit. He was afterwards arrested by Mr. Fountain at the door of the court and lodged in the jail on a visit on Friday.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

An important arrangement has been made between the Girard and Pennsylvania banks of Philadelphia, and the Banks of Nashville. The two former banks have agreed to loan the latter $600,000 in post notes made payable at Philadelphia. This will facilitate the business transactions of the two places, and the Nashville banks will be able to loan these notes to the merchants to pay their debts or make purchases at Philadelphia.

We learn that the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia decided, at their recent meeting, to continue their present organization, notwithstanding the decision of the late General Assembly, calling them off as a Presbytery, which they have to be considered in accordance with the constitution of the Presbyterian Church.

Fire.—Last Sunday morning about half past two o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from the India rubber depot, in the third street above Chestnut. The alarm was soon spread by the State House bell. The firemen responded early to its call, and after a short time succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The stock of goods was considerably injured.

The Arkansas was rapidly on the rise May 25th.

The Hon. Dan'l Webster is expected at Detroit early in

Horn and Miss Horton are at Pittsburg.

The Wabash River, June 8th, was in good order and rising.

Cincinnati is infested with a gang of thieves.

Audubon, accompanied by his son, is in Charleston, S. C. He has concluded an exploration of the Sabine.

Mr. Beaumont, the author of Marie, or Slavery in the United States, is to wed Lady Mary, daughter of Lafayette.

A man who was bitten by a rattle snake in Vermont, was cured, when his life was despaired of, by administering doses of new rum and sweetening.

The export of sugar from the Island of Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1836, was 200,000 exported during the same period 40,961,250 pounds.

The Mormon Prophet.—The trial of this individual, on a charge of inducing two of his followers to commit arson, in the burning of Kirtland, York from Liverpool, plaintiffed the captain and crew for not intending to leave them.

The citizens of Raleigh, N. C. without distinction of party, have given a public dinner to Mr. Gales of the National Intelligencer, on his visit to that place.

The Texas cotton says he has paper has succeeded beyond his most sanguinary expectations. It is a flaming bloody disposition the fellow must have!

The New York American says a great number of the clerks in that city have been recently compelled to enlist in the army for the pay of 7 dollars a month, and 3 dollars clothing.

A rend day having been killed in Troy, N. Y. the Mayor of that city has issued his proclamation, calling on the citizens and clergy to assist him in destroying every dog that may be found running at large.

A woman calling her name Mrs. Rose, is giving lectures at Tuscumbay Hall, N. York, on the "Life of Napoleon."

Death by Lightning.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Thomas Hall, of Lower Dublin, and Mr. C. Johnston, in the county, to go to the house, were struck down by lightning and one of them killed instantly.

Single Housekeeper.—There are 72,200 unmarried females in the city of New York, 40,000 of whom are over sixteen years of age."

Of three hundred boats on the Erie canal, one hundred and six are owned by the late proprietor of the line.

A new steam boat has been found in London, capable, four persons, one of whom is a barrister, for confessing to steal a young gentleman from Bristol.

The Buffalo Banks.—The Albany Journal says the Commercial Bank, and Buffalo Bank, was dissolved on the 5th inst. after 24 hours before the Chancellor.

The Bank of Quebec intends shortly to issue notes of nine pence, one shilling, and nine half pence.

Stanley mutilated $100 bills of the Delaware Bellevue prison, N. Y. has been tried by the Grand Jury, convicted—leaving judges in her bosom to be sentenced.

The Isle of Man has sent this year to England 1,500 head of cattle, to the amount of £.15,000 worth of cattle.

A new synagogue has been consecrated near Philadelphia, by the Rev. Isaac Leeser.

Curious Fact.—So scanty is the supply of water in Cuba, that the Governor has found it necessary to remark that he furnishes his navy with wine at 12½ cents a gallon, and that the price of Senor Water is at the capital.

The Hero.—A gentleman from Canton states that a man by the name of Kinney, who resided some time ago as having failed, would be sustained by the community in his favor.

A piratical schooner, called the Picarente, Capt. Agustin, was captured off Cape Fracia Maria, Cuba, by the U. S. brig Dolphin, Capt. Cadet. Anselmo, and taken into St. Jago de Cuba.

The Hazard of the Die.—A young brother of Messrs. recently "died profusely," to use a cant phrase, in Portland, Me. He had been selected to £.35, luck took a turn, and he lost £.1,000.

Deposition on the Look Out.—The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table found for Rail Roads, is found to arise from the facility they afford for conveying immense masses of Cossacks into the heart of Europe, and the terror of the pagandom make sanguine irruption of Goths and Vandals.

Religious Insanity.—Matthew Noble, farmer of Hopewell, Cumberland, recently stabbed four persons in the Hall of Representatives, in which one has died, and the others not expected to recover.

The Extreme of Fitful Affection.—Mr. Coop, Esq. Attorney General, and former of Warwick-shire, was so affected at the sentence of death passed on his sister the funeral he shot himself through the head.

A provincial cutter is fitting out at Nova Scotia, to protect American vessels that are in the habit, it is said, of violating the provincial laws of trade.

The loss sustained by the recent fire in the Appleton Mills, at Lowell, according to the Courier, is $75,000.

The Massachusetts Mining Company have struck a vein of Antimonite since July 1st, from the vein of Antimonite, recently found near the line of the Boston and Providence railroad.

The English farmers are so short that some of them have sown their turnip seeds, and cut up the lands to feed the cattle.

Hardening of wrecks is now made possible by the use of Prussiate of potash.

Consolation.—Why is the handsomest carpenter in the world ever lighter than the ugliest man of any other trade? Because he is the best joiner.

The new prison at New Orleans is completed. It is 600 feet long, and will contain 1,000 persons.

The debtors and criminals are entirely separated. The jail will now be abandoned.

One Alfred Craig has lately been tried in Kentucky, for stealing a pair of boots, and the court fined him Franklin, some months since, and sentenced to six years confinement.

Rose Land.—The schooner Clare has brought from Albany 800 pigs, being the first in our market. The Rose Land is situated in Jefferson, in the State of New York. A letter article on the Rose Land, and the process by which it is to be seen at the India Insurance Office, No. 34 Wall street, Boston.

The Eastport Sentinel says that a scarcity of provisions in that quarter is severely felt—many families are suffering on starvation, and have been compelled to live on fish alone, and have been granted to sustain life.

Fire.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, the store of Mr. Jacob Ridgway, corner of Cresson and Laurel streets, was discovered issuing from the roof. The alarm was soon spread by the fire bell, and the firemen responded early to its call, and after a short time succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The stock of goods was considerably injured.

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A VALEDICTORY TO DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.

The exigencies of the times and the degradation of the currency in the Southern, Southwestern, and some of the Western States, compel us reluctantly to reform the system of credits not infrequent in our distant subscriptions. Subscriptions must be paid in advance, or at least during the year. A very large proportion of debts due us, on account of many years standing, would cost more in collecting in the usual way than would be realized.

We shall try the "experiment," by discontinuing at the expiration of the current six months subscription, all subscribers, in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, and shall follow it up by turning our patronage in Carolinas, Arkansas, Missouri, and also to a certain eight tell, and we hate will not, have far exclusively to those of what I'd call (at least) proves a grievous burden—a portion of our patrons seem to think newspapers not worth paying for, and those who are used to remember us, cannot furnish us with a single medium which will answer our purpose.

JOHNSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, July 1, 1837.

...tesses. Norvell & White or C. C. Norvell no longer Agents for Atkinson's periodicals in Nashville: Persons wishing an agent or collector will be authorized to settle subscription accounts in that town and vicinity, as soon as possible. Subscriptions must be paid in advance hereafter.—

THE MAGICIAN MR. WELDON.

Mr. Weldon will commence another engagement at the American Museum, corner of Fifth and Prune streets, this evening.

Prince of Magician's he has many admirers in the city, and will as usual, attract numerous audiences. On the 4th, he gives an extra performance in the afternoon.

THE 10,000.

Richmond Compiler expends a vast deal unnecessary indignation on the radical resolutions passed at a late public meeting in that city. The Compiler may rest assured that even under the very noses of the "legion," the sense of it deemed unworthy of a serious thought, and indeed deserved contempt for the conduct of the originators of this silly affair, alone prevented us from giving the proceedings of that meeting a place among the specialities of our Ohio department.

CROPS.

...exchange papers continue to bear evidence to the favourable appearance of the grain crops in every portion of the country. ...more silver dollars are made, nevertheless, in large quantities, and command ...ium. This is proper. This is right. The ...failure of the crops last year, and the ...city of a supply on hand for immediate ...ption. In due time our own supply will ...ill the market.

...ould be well if our farmers would occasionally ...examine the stalks of their rye near the ...t. Every stalk of rye is a grain of gold, ...ey may look for a good crop—if a ...linge is apparent near the lower part of ...e stalks—otherwise they have very indifferent ...s. This is a good rule, founded on expe...nd never before published.

PLEASURE PARTIES.

...t the season in which our wealthy citi...s naturally flee off, and in which it seems ...to rusticate for a brief period in the ...to release themselves from the drud...the ensuing winter, and to enjoy natural sights and sounds." There are many ...doubt, most forego their usual relaxa...the present financial fashion of affairs, ...we can only offer our sympathy for their ...ustment. To our more fortunate friends ...our congratulations, and sincere wishes ...y receive and enjoyment. *Les belles ...*harm, of course, a prior right to our good ...what remain will be amply sufficient ...ther *lounge* generally.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

...record is made of a small boy, to ...death, for the crime of arson, at Lowell, ...ced us to offer some reflections on the ...ages of the institution, whose title we ...aced at the head of this article. Had ...fully but unfortunate youth enjoyed the ...ges afforded by such an institution to ...here, his career of crime would have ...tended to the commission of an act, ...ll bring it to a speedy and awful close. ...of benign conviction that the humane ...various inmates of an Alms House, as ...d by the evidence on his trial, he had ...mitted to the nearest penitentiary, or ...house for reformation, how different would ...en the result! We do not speak theoretically—speaking from practice—as any one who ...ed the records of the institution in the ...of this city, will readily bear testimony ...ch of the above remarks. By its subli...ject, the House of Refuge has subtracted ...ds of youthful depravity, have been ...fe useful members of society, instead of ...ir present, a source of fear. In this cause, ...re the termination of their career.

...ard to The case of Mosyhon, we pre...Governor in his clemency in ...e of his sentence. Although we have ...ocated the expediency of abolishing ...ishment, yet in this case, we may be ...from its attending circumstances, to ...ins severe judgment.

...The voice of a child is sweet;
...It pleases mostly when it 'll speak.

...political parties are now busily engaged in ...charges against each other with having in...ilth circulation, the corporation certificate ...ign shin-plasters. This is downright ...character treating that contemptible ...positive benefit under the circumstances ...on the citizens, who would otherwise be ...gone to serious inconveniences for ...change. The presidential veto, and ...worthy of any one who possesses ...me. It is however seized upon for ...purses, and stone and mortar ...ples, to avoid the charge of being in ...the measure is really amusing.

TEXAS.

...ounts from this country still continue ...e. Business of all kinds is carried on ...ct and activity, and commercial pros...is reasonable to predict, will in the ...a few years, be one of the most flourishing ...already attended agricultural operations ...attempt has yet been made to establish ...ufactories of any kind, such is the ...the certain means of placing Texas ...on an elevated position among the na...earth, and as it still remains the ...upon this and much more, and to time, ...trust for a more ample development of ...resources and a more flattering country.

...ation, the internal improvements are ...ly, and those engaged in mechan...are readily acquiring fortunes, by ...ons of prudent industry. Mechanics ...ed $10 per day, and more work than ...hands for years to come. Other trades ...proportion. These particulars, we ...the papers published there, of which ...been already established and from ...correspondence.

ESSAY ON LOVE.

...has been more nonsense written on the ...ject, than on any other within our ...s, always excepting Political Econo...

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

As we are approaching the anniversary of a day which results to the breast of every American, feelings of gratitude to a beneficent Providence, and honest patriotic pride, we are induced to offer some remarks respecting the usual manner of celebrating events like that which has attached to the FOURTH OF JULY such importance in the page of history. The custom of celebrating great events upon the anniversary of their occurrence, appears to be traced as far into the remote ages of antiquity as history will lead us. Among the Romans, particularly, this custom was very prevalent, not only with regard to political vicissitudes and military triumphs, which were productive of wealth and glory to the nation, but also to ...rious uncommon occurrences, not affecting the state of public affairs. With respect to the propriety of this manner of public expression of feeling and sentiment, we believe there is but one opinion—a few, who have, perhaps, unreservedly, acquired the title of utilitarians affect to doubt its expediency.

In considering this matter, we will lay down as our text—*The duration of every government would depend upon its popularity*—again—*The popularity of every government would depend upon its ostensible advantages over those of contemporary nations, and, is a great measure, upon the opportunities it affords of publicly expressing those advantages, and hoisting their mouls, from time to time, in favored thereby.*"

We will immediately be the application of these maxims, let us observe, that the duration of a Republican Government, such as we can proudly boast, must depend, in a great degree upon its population—inasmuch as its power is invested, in a greater degree than in any other, in the hands of the people—therefore, those who would wish to see their country long prosperous, and flourishing, must endeavor to make it desirable to his country, as a military parade in honour of that great event from which we date our existence as a nation, and from which we are in our liberty was purchased with "honest toil and mighty deeds of arms."

It is undoubtedly to be regretted that of late years the celebration of the 4th of July by military parade, appears to have become unfashionable in our city—at any rate, the spirit with which those celebrations were wont to be conducted a few years back, has greatly diminished in our day. We hope that this will no longer be the case, and that the object of our city is to commemorate the glorious deeds of our American revolution. What can be more interesting than to see our countrymen glittering in the splendid array of military pomp, marching against the invading enemy of our dearest privileges. We think, as we behold them, that we see, in imagination, the battle field, we see indeed for all that we can boast of or enjoy—they call to mind the names of those heroes, and the deeds of those patriots, whose valiant hands whose deeds fill us with commendable enthusiasm. In them, fancy leads us to believe we see the spirit of '76 again waving above, and smiling upon his children. We feel confident that every one will agree with us, that the anniversary of a day on which we become a nation, and on which we fought the greatest ...ble war that we read asunder the chains of European bondage—that day ought never to be allowed a proud exhibition of the military ...

H. D.—Ed.

MEXICO.

The American Fleet under Commodore Dallas, at Vera Cruz, has been, generally to the alarm of the inhabitants of that place. Many of the citizens have sent off all their valuable property that was portable, and hold themselves prepared for flight on the first appearance of invasion. A corps of 1000 men, has been lastily organised by the Mexican corporate authorities and supplied with artillery for the defence of the port. Commodore Dallas it is rumoured, has sent despatches to Washington—purport unknown. The Mexicans are known to be in love of their fears, if their Government refuses to make restitution of the captured vessels. The policy of President Jackson's measures is known to be in favour of pacific measures, but he may be forced to yield to the popular feeling against the United States, to which case war will be inevitable.

The French papers give us an account of an ...stance of feeling common enough in the recent death of a workman at Paris, which we think worth translating. The actor in this scene was a mason—a young man—who, while engaged in repairing the roof of one of the churches, suddenly slipped to its edge, where he remained suspended only by his hands. Looking down he saw the frightful depth, he received several of his fellow workmen standing below. Knowing he could not sustain himself more than a few seconds, he called to them, to move away—they obeyed—his hands relaxed, and he descended with the speed of lightning to the ground with the warning *Vive donnez!* still on his lips. The unfortunate man survived only a few minutes, faintly observing to his companions—Thank Heaven! I am but the only victim! Let my fate be a warning monument to his memory has been created by subscription in the *Pere la Chaise.*

PROJECT AND PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Laurat made his grand balloon ascension from Chelsea, at the time indicated by his advertisement, on New Year's day, but he did not land at ten miles distance from the starting point, greatly to the disappointment of those who had invested themselves in the novel project. An account of the ascension has been published, containing the usual amount of ...ntic adventure, figured in these accounts. The voyage was undertaken by subscription—but whether the economist above, or his liberal supporters on the earth, attained the greatest altitude of folly, the deponent sayeth not.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

General Jackson has published in the Tennessee Union, a communication of fifteen columns in length, confradicting the testimony of Judge White, before the Examining Committee of the last session of Congress. We have not had time to peruse this document with attention —but in glancing over the Correspondence attached to it, we are struck with the peculiar significance of the name of one of the writers. It is GAMMON—a particular friend of the General's we calculate.

Capt. Delafield, superintendent of the Delaware Breakwater, has discovered a mode hitherto employed in ten persons, and that the wealth and industry of a hundred is manifestly penderable. The former stone chiefly cause, we believe, from our Highlands, i. e., ship rock and trap rock, neither of which have the ...bility of Granite.—*N. Y. Star.*

If Capt. Delafield has so decided, then has he committed a blunder which a slight knowledge of the Elements of Geology would have enabled him to avoid. Trap is the hardest and most durable of all classes of stone—therefore we presume should have been put in the place of sand stone, follows next in the scale of durability and that of slate, should have been the third place. The Star has not a geologist.

Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott.—The third part of this interesting work has been published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard this week. Those who have read the two previous numbers, will best appreciate how earnestly it has been looked for by the public, and the extensive circulation, we are informed it has met with. This part is decidedly the best that has yet appeared, and is more a picture of the domestic life of the immortal subject of the narrative, than of his illustrious public career. The episode here comprised, also embraces the period of the composition of several of his most admirable novels. The minute details relating to these ...possess great interest.

We cannot conclude our notice of this volume without remarking on the very elegant and ...

THE FLORIDA WAR.

The news from Florida bears a more favorable complexion than we had hoped for, although we can place but small reliance on the reports, which are almost invariably contradicted by succeeding ones. Such has been the case all along, and from having been duped so repeatedly, we have got a little shy of placing our confidence in any of the reported movements of the Seminoles. If Gen. Jesup has succeeded again, it is the result of his own folly, and he should be made to answer for it.—Why did he not take advantage of the last expiration of the term of service of the militia—not only with regard to political vicissitudes and military triumphs, which were productive of wealth and glory to the nation, but also to ...rious uncommon occurrences, not affecting the state of public affairs. With respect to the propriety of this manner of public expression of feeling and sentiment, we believe there is but one opinion—a few, who have, perhaps, unreservedly, acquired the title of utilitarians affect to doubt its expediency.

In considering this matter, we will lay down as our text—*The duration of every government would depend upon its popularity*—again—*The popularity of every government would depend upon its ostensible advantages over those of contemporary nations, and, is a great measure, upon the opportunities it affords of publicly expressing those advantages, and hoisting their mouls, from time to time, in favored thereby.*"

The next blow struck by the Seminoles, will, in all probability, be the signal for another long and disastrous contest, the result of which will be their total extermination as a people.

THE BEN SHERROD.

Captain Castleman, the late commander of this boat, has published a statement of the circumstances attending its loss, the dreadful details of which, must yet be remembered by our readers. The passengers, nearly all ladies, were saved by the canopy, which has never effected any thing in the field, and who is valueless as a hostage—and why as long as he was taken, was he not secured, instead of being allowed to escape, as soon as united his own convenience? Why indeed!—we do not know, unless it was to give the army practice, and to make room for fresh recruits, who are now rapidly swelling the ranks of the army, for want of the peaceful employments they have been dragged from.

But it is useless to comment upon the blunders that have been made, in this disgraceful contest. Those that have already been committed, would fill volumes, and the public are very greatly mistaken if there will not yet be more to record.

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STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

We have another terrible steamboat accident to record, for the last week. The steamboat Crusader, which plies between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, burst her boiler on the 21st ult.—killed one man instantly, and ...ly wounded others, nearly all badly. She was found at another near Rabbit Island, by the ...S. Mail Boat Mohawk, Capt. Hutchinson.

The Captain of the Mohawk abandoned his ...ssage, and returned to New Orleans towing the Crusader. Three of the scalded, on board the Crusader, have since expired.

Thirteen of the unfortunate persons on board were scalded in a most horrible manner—of them were thrown into the water by the explosion, and had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Smith, the keeper of the light house, they would in all probability have been drowned. He however succeeded in saving three out of the number, the other was lost before any assistance could be rendered.

The situation of the unfortunate individuals on board the Crusader, when they were known to remain without any means to obtain the necessary assistance is indeed heart rending. Having one whole day they suffered the most excruciating pain, which can only be known to those who are writing, another day's delay would have been one—the loss of the Crusader—the details of which are placed in another column.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

It will be seen by referring to another part of this paper that the Mexican authorities have committed a fresh outrage upon the commerce of the United States. How long the Government will let these repeated violations of a ...ty treaty, pass unnoticed we know not. No one can tell—but we do know that if it is unable and unwilling to protect the mercantile interests, it is very probable that the merchants will attempt to protect themselves. The Mexican Government treats our vessels in this manner with impunity, and knowing that our Government possesses not the means of ...ing the ...ts of its bankruptcy, it will not be very ready to arrange any insult or injury, offered towards them by foreign nations.

A motion to allow the banks to issue notes under five dollars, was proposed in the Virginia Legislature, and rejected by a large majority.

The Columbia Rail-road bridge was discovered to be on fire on Wednesday morning last, and a large space burnt through it. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries passing over it. This valuable structure runs great risk of yet being destroyed by this cause.

CANADIAN BANKS.

The Legislature of Upper Canada has been convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the embarrassed state of commercial affairs in the province. The Lieutenant Governor in his message recommends the adoption of the banks continuing specie payments, and discourages all attempts to legalize the suspension. Lord Durham's policy is also severely reflected. Radical feeling appears to be increasing in an alarming degree throughout the province, and it is spoken of as the latest measure to break the allegiance to Great Britain, will be made. At least the ominous sounds of public discontent seem like the precursor of some such movement.

FRENCH POST OFFICE.

The immense number of dead letters that are annually returned to the P. O. Department at Paris, is almost incredible. This is owing to so many persons in France having no fixed residence. In some instances it will be found that one title will designate 400 different places, scattered through every part of the kingdom. It can be imagined that chance a letter has of reaching its destination, and the only wonder is how it ever gets there. A large revenue accrues to the government from this source, the unclaimed letters frequently containing large amounts.

THE MANDAMUS.

The Postmaster General has at length had his reasons before the Court, for refusing to credit Stokes & Blake, with the sum that amounts as directed in the Mandamus issued to him—owing to its length we cannot by the document which interested themselves in the novel project. An account of the ascension has been published, containing the usual amount of ...ntic adventure, figured in these accounts. The voyage was undertaken by subscription—but whether the economist above, or his liberal supporters on the earth, attained the greatest altitude of folly, the deponent sayeth not.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

The Barrels had a benefit on Saturday night, to a full house.

The opera of *La Sonnambula* was performed on Tuesday evening, Miss Turpin taking the part of Amina. She has only to move in the second-rate singer, with a fine voice, good execution, and very affected manner. We should perhaps be too severe, in censuring her for ...ation, as some parts, particularly the finale, she exhibited great judgment and taste. Nor fails however to compass and modulate the voice to the gradations of strength, necessary to ...Gibbs. Parson sang very well as Elvino. Wallace's bass quavers were curiously mingled with ...ity and judgment, and found in the orchestra. Wheeler among the audience, who would gladly have excused its volunteer performance. Mrs. Rowbotham made a very pretty peasant girl, and the chorus was well managed and effective. In the afterpiece of Charles XII. Mr. H. Wallack made his first appearance. He was warmly applauded and his performance deserved his reception. A ballad by Miss Turpin was sung with good effect and encored. Mr. Wood performed as he always does admirably. His ballad on did not manifest his usual ability. Lindley performed his part very respectably.

Mrs. Hilson had a benefit on Thursday night. She is a pretty woman and a passable actress.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—The benefit of Mrs. Lewis attracted a large audience on Monday night, to witness her performance of 13 characters in one evening. This is certainly unparalleled versatility even when considered as consisting from a lady. We are informed that the audience were highly gratified by this curious entertainment.

Othello was performed on Wednesday evening, to a much larger audience than usually attend the representation of one of Shakespeare's plays. Proctor's Iago, though characterised by many faults, was on the whole a very respectable performance. Mrs. Proctor as Desdemona, frequently received the applause of the audience, and the minor parts were well filled.

The "Vision of the Sun" was yesterday evening produced at this theatre. Wemyss is unrivalled in spectacle, and we do not doubt but that this will be another ...

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION

Is still in session—we have not room to copy the voluminous discussions, and are hardly able to give a synopsis of their progress. For instance, about a fortnight ago, the Standing Committee reported an article concerning election.

On the 21st of June, after innumerable attempts at amendments, one offered by Mr. Hayhurst, of Columbia county, was agreed to, ayes 55, nays 52. It was as follows:

"And free male citizens qualified by age and residence as aforesaid, who shall within two years next before the election, have paid a county, road, poor, school, or municipal corporation tax, assessed by virtue of any law of this commonwealth, shall also be entitled the exercise the right of suffrage."

The Committee then rose, and the Convention adjourned.

In the afternoon Mr. Merrill, of Union, moved further to amend the amendment, by adding thereto: "Provided, they shall have resided in the District ——days, immediately preceding the election," and proposed to fill the blank with 30 days; Mr. Porter, of Northampton, proposed one day; Mr. Mann, 3 days; Mr. Clark, of Indiana, 10 days; Mr. Chandler, 60 days; Mr. Reigart, 20 days; all the proposals were negatived, except that by Mr. Clark, which was agreed to—Yeas 59, Nays 48.

The question then recurred on the amendment to the report of the Standing Committee, as amended, when it was determined in the negative.—Yeas 54, Nays 55.

These latter items are deplorably indefatigable labour, and some hundreds of scores lies, the whole of the time occupied of making bread which the people supplies, very far superior to potatoe bread. Affords probably, the one hundred of people who pursued them while quite warm into two thirds of flour, including the proper quantity of yeast. and kneaded the whole without water the paste of the fruit being quite sufficient. When the loaves had attained the consistency of paste, we put it into a vessel, in which he allowed it to rise for 12 hours. We then procured an oven with a very excellent bread, full of eyes and extremely palatable and light.

Office of the Patriot, }
Baltimore, June 26. }

Another Attempt at Robbing the Express Mail.—Nancy Dawson of the Rising Sun Line Mail, that on Sunday night, an attempt was made by ...ers to rob the Express Mail, between the ...hall's Cross Roads and Abingdon. The robbers ...e approaching the mail, when the driver was ...placed across the road, perceived something ...ing before him, which indicated to him to come ...to a sudden stop. Instantly two men sprang out ...of a wood and attempted to seize him. His ...horses, however, broke from their hold, and ...cleared the fence at a bound. The villains then ...discharged their pistols, and one of the balls ...passed through the top of the rider's hat, but he ...fortunately escaped without injury, and pursued his ...way without further molestation.

Caution to Fishermen.—The Gloucester Democrat says a letter has been received from Halifax, dated June 7th, which says that in consequence of the violations of the national rights, as secured to the fisheries of Nova Scotia, a provincial cutter is now fitting out to ...ise on the coast and western coasts of the province, for the purpose of seizing all American fishing vessels found within the limits prescribed. Many fishermen are in the habit, not only of going within three miles of the land, but ...coming to under within that distance, for ...purposes clearly prohibited by the treaty. It is ...advised to take this notice three miles of the shore."

Small Railroads.—The large Western mail which left the post office in this village on Saturday night, (9th inst.) at half past 12 o'clock, was ...ken from the boat of the stage at Lewis's, in Springfield, carried into the open field, there cut open, the contents taken out, carried into the woods and there rifled of its contents. The mail was found the next morning in a very bad state, the letters all broken open, and badly mangled. It appears from the post bills that there were a number of letters gone. One letter was found which contained twenty-three dollars ...per cent. The writer with a certificate of deposits at $125, forwarded same, enclosed in a letter, and forwarded—that not yet found.—*Cherry Valley Gazette.*

Indians of the North West.—We have been informed that, with a view to establish amicable relations between them, on a permanent basis, the President has directed that invitations should be given to the Sioux and Foxes, the Winnebagoes, the Sioux of the Mississippi and the Sioux of the Missouri, to meet the Sacs and Foxes, and deputations to this city. They will probably arrive here about the first of October. The principal chiefs of the several bands of these tribes, who are distinguished braves, will constitute those deputations. The whole number will not, it is believed, fall short of fifty. The occasion will be one full of interest to those who wish to observe the costume and habits of the aboriginal tribes, and to listen to powerful native eloquence. The subjects to be considered are probably about all the talent and tact of the most able among them.—*Globe.*

The Globe and other Administration papers, with the most unblushing impudence, now say that the present troubles in our business affairs are just what they predicted all along. We know nothing that equals their assurance, unless it be the exclamation of the Irish pilot, when he ran a ship on the rocks. He was conducting her into the port; the captain, seeing that he was a little corned, and thinking that he was deviating from the channel, asked him if he was not going wrong. "Arrah, by me shoe for that," said he, with a rich Irish ...tone, "I don't see a very rock in the harbor." The last word was hardly uttered when the ship struck heavily upon a sunken rock, and was wrecked.—*Kentucky Journal.*

A Woman Flogger.—A writer in the London Monthly Review, of the month of May, in a ...mance of the British Indies in Spain, with allusion to the brutal inhumanity of woman flogging to be practised by his officers—and narrates the following disgraceful instances:

At the Convent of St. Peters, a Mrs. C. removed two dozen lashes by order of Major ...of the regiment. At Bilbao, Miguel half a ...ille from Victoria, another woman, Mrs. O'B., received two dozen lashes in the presence of men ...women, and several other soldiers. Other cases ...ld be cited. In these instances, the females ...ing accused, the punishment was inflicted on the back, by a soldier acting as a provost with a ...ul of nine tails.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 20.

Steamboat Disasters—Steamboat disasters are ...ful reading now, and after those just recorded ...mentioned they are forgotten. We see by the ...Courier of last evening, that the steamer ...ton (QUAIN Armstrong, Jr. master,) ...ge from Plaquemine to St. Martinsville, burst ...r boilers, and caused the death of three persons, ...and severely scalded several others. The boat ...shortly after sunk, and is presumed to be a total ...—*Picayune.*

From the N. Orleans True American, Jan. 20, ...ere is a large, intelligent and active part of ...most respectable citizens—importers and their ...ervants, have been laid to bed during the last ...ek, on consumer bounds. The Bulletin says, ...5 or 20 years have never witnessed so many ...ur bodies, and caused the death of three persons, ...and severally scalded several others. The boat ...shortly after sunk, and is presumed to be a total ...—*Picayune.*

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Death's Incident on Crime.—The Boston Transcript of Monday last says, early on Saturday morning, a negro entered the cabin of a vessel, lying at T. wharf, and attempted to steal the trunk of the mate. He was detected in the act, dropped the watch on the cabin floor and fled. ...ed by the mate and caught down. The negro escaped from him, jumped overboard and swam to the nearest packet pier. He was followed in a boat, but disappeared under the pier, and was not again seen or found drowned.

On Wednesday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the watchman on the eastern front of the city, perceived strong indications of a fire in the upper part of Kensington. The alarm was soon given by the different alarm bells of the city and suburbs, followed by the Sickle bell, which when the fire soon hastened to the scene of conflagration with their wonted alacrity. They found the fire to be raging in the Ship Carpenters shop of Mr. Matthew Vandiver, in the rear of Hanover street, East Kensington. The fire lasted a considerable time, but through the exertions of the Fire Department, its flames were at length extinguished. Great apprehension was entertained that a vessel on the stocks, in the rear of the shop, would be destroyed; but it fortunately escaped.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday morning last, in consequence of a dray becoming entangled with a waggon, on Market street wharf, a large stone ...ch upon one of the rails, at the corner of Market and Tenth streets, and a wheel of the vehicle came in contact with his breast so forcibly, that although he was taken to the hospital, and every attention paid to his case, he died in a few hours. The deceased was a very industrious man, and has left a wife and family unprovided for.

The Maid of Judah.—It is said that among the numerous female deimquents tried at the sessions, there never appeared a female. Thus

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Election for Member of Congress.

Thursday, June 15, 1837.

	Democrat. Wing. Ingersoll.	Naglee.	Total.
SPRING GARDEN.			
First ward,	300	433	733
Second ward,	271	288	559
Third ward,	317	194	511
Fourth ward,	276	446	722
NORTHERN LIBERTIES.			
First ward,	192	468	660
Second ward,	179	288	444
Third ward,	170	260	430
Fourth ward,	127	295	422
Fifth ward,	265	403	668
Sixth ward,	447	507	954
Seventh ward,	304	410	714
KENSINGTON.			
First ward,	241	127	368
Second ward,	204	141	345
Third ward,	230	182	412
Fourth ward,	289	151	431
Fifth ward,	313	114	427
Rose Hill,	132 mss.		
OXFORD,	138	228	426
SOUTH DUBLIN,	156	68	244
BYBERRY,	48	81	129
MORELAND,	50	11	61
Total	4841	5072	9661

THE ELECTION for a member of Congress in the Third District, has terminated in the election of CHARLES ANDREW, Esq. the regular candidate, by a majority of 231 votes over Mr. INGERSOLL.

From the West Indies.—We have a file of the Bridgetown Barbadian to the 17th ult. The paper congratulates its country friends upon the favourable state of the weather, which had enabled them to plant largely for the sorn crop: and reminds them that they have had a good season for making sugar since January. About 1000 hogsheads have been shipped to Great Britain since the 7th of February.

Sir William Colebrooke had arrived at Antigua, to succeed Sir Evan McGregor as governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands.

Sir Evan McGregor had sent a supply of water to the inhabitants of Antigua, who were suffering from a drought. The people's thanks were duly tendered and published—although, by some blunder, the water was not received.

Information had been received from Nassau, of the arrival at Kingsbridge Barque, Jane Savanna, with 95 negroes on board. They were taken on board a Spanish slaver, by the British ship Vestal, and carried to Havana, where the Spanish authorities would not allow them to be landed, the barque was accordingly chartered by the British commander, to take them to New Providence.

There was no small-pox at Dominica. At St. Kitts it was subsiding. At Nevis, Basseterre, 1254 persons had been attacked, of whom 50 had died.

An expedition against Peru was in preparation at Valparaiso. Santa Cruz had levied a contribution of $100,000 on the inhabitants of Lima. Five Chilean Congress were assembled this session, having granted to the president extraordinary powers during the continuance of the war with Santa Cruz. The latter was anxious for peace, but would not be upon principle ...tate. He had proposed to refer the question ...ween Peru and Chile to the arbitration of the ...iaires of France and the United States, and the British consul at Lima, or to either of their governments. Such a reference, however, is very many in Peru who only waited an opportunity to declare and assert themselves against Santa Cruz.

From Brazil we learn that the insurgents were gaining ground in Rio Grande. Bento Manoel was said to have joined their ranks, and it is asserted that one of the Imperialist generals had been defeated by the enemy. The probability is that Rio Grande will be severed from the crown of Brazil.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

June 23, received	E. C. Hall,		$5.00
Justice Johnson,	2.00	June 27.	
Levi W. Parke, Esq.	2.00	Thomas M. Moore,	5.00
Hon. Elisha Whittlesey,	5.00	Wm. Wilson,	1.00
Wm. Robinson, Esq.	2.00	Wm. Robinson,	2.00
S. & W. Robinson, Esq.	4.00	James Gordon, Esq.	4.00
Wm. Wilson,	1.00	June 28.	
Mrs. J. Porter,	20.00	Charles Wilson, Esq.	6.00
Daniel Bassel, sen.,	1.25	Joseph Hanna, Esq.	2.00
" "	1.25	Wm. Hanna, Esq.	2.00
John S. Richards,	15.00	Wm. Hanna, Esq.	2.00
Wm. Wilson,	1.00	Wm. K. Hanna, Esq.	2.00
James Taggart,	1.00	Wm. K. Hanna, Esq.	2.00
Wm. Wilson, Esq.	1.00	Wm. Wilson, Esq.	1.00
Allen Potter, Esq.	2.50	Wm. Wilson, Esq.	1.00
Wm. Wilson,	1.00	Wm. Wilson,	1.00
Robert H. Carr, Esq.	2.00	Robert Caldwell,	5.00
Wm. Wilson,	1.00	Robert Caldwell,	5.00
Wm. C. Merritt,	13.00	K. Trace, Esq.	50.00
" "	1.00	H. F. Maley, Esq.	5.00
Henry A. Bent, sen.,	1.81		

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

		price each	
172 shares	United States Bank,	100	
25 do.	Commercial Bank,	55	20
25 do.	Merchants' Bank,	50	
20 do.	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	13	50
50 do.	Girard Bank,	100	
53 do.	Camden & Amboy R.R.	275	125
50 do.	Farmers' & Mechanics Bank,	100	
52 do.	Girard Bank,	65	50
10 do.	Bank of N. Liberties,	50	
35 do.	Schuylkill Bank,	50	
25 do.	Phœnix Insurance Company,	75	

AMERICAN Walnut Street THEATRE.

This evening, July 1st, second night of the engagement of THE YOUNGEST SON, or the GOLDEN ...ER. On account of the great success of the ...ay of the aforesaid piece of that tradition, where ...ch, and to which judgment of its new scholarship, ...ion, and to which judgment of its new scholarship, ...ion, and to which judgment of its new scholarship, ...ion

Variety's the Spice of Life,
Which gives it all its flavour.

FOR YOUR SATURDAY EVENING POST.
ANTHOLOGIA AMERICANA.—No. V.

THE LOAFER'S DEFIANCE.

BY LIEUT. PATENT, OF THE REVOLAR HARPY.

Shake all your wooden rattles,
They cannot frighten me,
You ne'er shall tie with tassecles,
This arm that yours is free.
It feels like a ten pounder
Shot from a cannon low,
And if it strikes you it will bound
Again to brave my blow.

I've scared ye at the watch-house,
I've flogged ye in the streets,
And me have her each Sunday fine,
If me by chance be meets.
I scorn your low severance,
Your rattles I defy
"Whisky" is painted on my face,
"A hero" my motto's.

Some bottle for a mentor,
From out your iron thrall,
I appear for the joy I have,
To me the Charleys fall.
I love to catch him sleeping,
To take from off his bees,
And when I have his midnight store,
The yachthound to his feet.

You've nailed me through each alley,
You've chained me through each track,
While bolding to the lamp-post,
I've heard your rattles crack.
But I stand as should a hero,
Who drink's both rum and beer,
I hate ye worse than water,
I warn ye—come not near.

Think ye to find my bottle,
Which in both meat and bread,
I risk that you may get it,
In fragments o'er your head.
And do ye know my attitude
Enough I've got and good,
I live on rum—in lateral slick,
Though alcoholic food.

I loathe ye worse than resperance,
Than worst drink known to man,
I'd fight ye, though I was so "blue"
I would not keep my foot.
Then, ye, I'd ask for quarter,
Pray, give each sleeve o'er,
I'd sooner live on water,
And ne'er drink whiskey more. NORTH.

* It is absolutely and, that the loafers in the exercise of their indignation, often break their own bottles on the head of the Policeman.

FEMALE POLITICIAN.—A woman in politics is like a monkey in a china shop: she can do no good and may do a great deal of harm.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Illustration for Children.—I once saw a preacher trying to teach the children that their souls would live after they were dead. They listened, but evidently did not understand it. He was too abstract. Snatching his watch from his pocket, he says, "James, what is this I hold in my hand?"

"A watch, sir;" "a little clock," says another.

"Do you all see it?"

"Yes, sir."

"How do you know it is a watch?"

"It ticks, sir."

"Very well, can any of you hear it tick? All listen now."

After a pause—"Yes, sir, we hear it." He then took off the case, and held the case in one hand, and the watch in the other.

"Now, children, which is the watch?—you see there are two which look like watches."

"The littlest one—in your right hand, sir."

"Very well; but how do you know that this is the watch?"

"Because it ticks."

"Very well again; now I will lay the case aside,—put it away there down in my hat. Now for us one of you hear the watch tick?"

"Yes, sir, we hear it," exclaimed several voices.

"Well, the watch can tick, and go and keep time, you see, when the case is taken off and put away in my hat. The watch goes just as well. So it is with you, children. Your body is nothing but the case, the watch is your soul. The case—for body may be taken off and buried up in the ground, and the soul will live and think, just as well as the watch will go, as you see, when the case is off."

This magic it plain, and even the youngest went home and told his mother that "little thought would tick after he was dead."—S. S. Teacher.

ANECDOTES OF THE CAT.

M. Hercart, of Valenciennes, procured the kitten of a wild cat, which he so effectually tamed, that she became the friend and protector of a domesticated sparrow. The cat, in fact, allowed the sparrow to fly about at perfect liberty. One day, a cat belonging to a neighboring house, had seized upon this sparrow and was making off with it, but the wild cat, observing her at the very moment, flew at puss, and made her quit the body which she brought bleeding and half dead to her master. She seemed from her manner, to sympathize very sincerely with the situation of her poor sparrow, and rejoiced when it recovered from the injury, and was again able to amuse itself with this wild grimalkin.

The following extraordinary anecdote of the sensibility of cats to approaching danger from earthquakes, is well authenticated. In 1783, two cats, belonging to a merchant of Messina, in Sicily, announced to him the approach of a great earthquake. Before the first shock was felt, these two animals seemed anxiously to work their way through the door of a room in which they were. Their master, observing their efforts, by one efforts, opened the door for them. At a second and third door they likewise by their forced shut, they repeated their efforts, and, being set completely at liberty, they ran straight through the street, and out of the gate of the town. The merchant's host curiously was excited by this strange conduct of the cats, and followed them into the fields, where he again saw them scratching and burrowing in the earth. Soon after there was a violent shock of an earthquake, and many of the houses of the city fell down, of which number the house of the merchant was one of the first.

A cat, belonging to an elderly lady in Bath, Eng., was so attached to her mistress that she would pass the night in her bedchamber, which was four stories high. Outside of the window was the parapet wall, on which the lady often strewed crumbs for the birds, which the cat used to partake of them. The lady always sleeping with the window open, the cat would jump upon the birds and kill them. One morning, during a thick, disagreeing fog, at the top of the wall, and seeing it free from crumbs, she set out in an endeavor to search for her feathered tribe, when reconnoitering, she discovered a small bunch of wheat suspended in the room, which she sprang at, and succeeded in getting down. She then carried it to the favorite resort of the sparrows, and actually threshed the grain out by beating it on the wall, then laid beside. After a while the fierce came, and she resumed her favorite sport of killing the dupes of her sagacity.

WHO THINKS ADVICE.—The Salisbury Herald (England) gives the following:

FOR A FIT OF ILLNESS.—Count the tickings of a clock: do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.

FOR A FIT OF EXTRAVAGANCE AND FOLLY.—Go to the work-house or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a gaol, and you will be convinced.

FOR A FIT OF AMBITION.—Go into the churchyard, and read the grave-stones, they will tell you the sad statistics. Then go grave it out; you be your bed chamber, the earth your pillow, your companion your father, and the worm your mother and your sister.

Who makes his bed of lear and thorn,
Let him not lie on down.
Who makes his bed of lear and thorn,
Let him not lie on down.

FOR A FIT OF REPINING.—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden and afflicted, and decranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

FOR A FIT OF DESPONDENCY.—Look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and sparrows, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

THE CLOCK MAKER:

OR THE SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF SAM SLICK.

A work, bearing the above title—a title which Yankee enterprise and ingenuity has rendered significant in the sense of Sam's "Sayings and Doings."—One great charm of the work consists in laughable exaggerations and provincialisms, and let the reader open the book where he may, he is sure to find something to amuse him. The following extracts will afford fair samples of a work which must become a general favorite:—

American Speculations in Algiers.—I recollect, said the Clockmaker, as he sat himself down on a bundle of shingles, to check the play out of his for ins in this country. When a feller is too lazy to work hard, he paints his name over his door, and calls it a tavern, and as like as not he makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself—it is about as easy to find a good one in Halifax, as it is to find wool on a goat's back. As true as a good conscience, and that's the purpose, you can no more make a good tavern out of a common dwelling house, than you can a good coat out of an old pair of trousers. They are external lazy, you may depend—nor does it help, me a grand spec made there, by building a good inn and Chevalier. What a sacrifice! and moreover, what a nuisance! I was completely set surprise. Not at all, said Mr. Slick, we build both on Speculation in the States, and that's a good deal of profit out of 'em too, I tell you.—We took out a good sightly place, in a town like Halifax, that is pretty considerably well peopled with folks that are fond of good eatin', and we got us real right down good preacher among them, we build a handsome Church, touched off like a New York theatre, a regular looking house, and then we look out a preacher, a crack man, a regular hot, loose-principled preacher—well, we have him, and we have to give pretty high wages too, say twelve hundred or sixteen hundred dollars a year. We take him at first on trial for a fishmonth or two, to try his paces, and if he suits with the folks, if he goes down well, we clinch the bargain, and let and sell the pews: and I tell you, Squire, it's a good one to own a pew in Halifax, that is pretty considerably well peopled with folks that are fond of good eatin', and we got us real right down good preacher among them, we build a handsome Church, touched off like a New York theatre, a regular looking house, and then we look out a preacher, a crack man, a regular hot, loose-principled preacher—well, we have him, and we have to give pretty high wages too, say twelve hundred or sixteen hundred dollars a year. We take him at first on trial for a fish-month